

Queenstown Farmers Are Delighted with Prospects of Bridge Over Bow

There is an old saying that everything comes to those who wait. And so after 10 years of waiting the Queenstown farmers are to have a bridge built across the Bow River at Cluny. It is to be a pile bridge and work on it is to be started at once that the farmers may haul grain over it this spring, says the government.

The Queenstown farmers have sometimes been called a bunch of kickers and perhaps they are, but then history shows that it has been the kickers who have caused all the progress in the world. We get little enough by kicking, but if we kept still we would get still less.

It has been demonstrated year after year that Queenstown is one of the best grain growing districts in Alberta so we have no grounds for kicking on that score. It is when it comes to getting our grain hauled to the railroad the kick comes in. We happen to be located in the center of a rather odd corner just about so far from every railroad town—30 to 40 miles. Excepting Cluny, to which point the hauling distance is less than other points. Between us and Cluny is the Bow River and it is only part of the year we can cross the river and generally at the time we need to cross most it is out of business.

Last year, with over a million bushels of wheat to be hauled, we were certainly up against it and as a matter of fact many farmers had to keep on hauling to Gleichen, Bassano, Lomond and Vulcan during last summer and hence neglected the work they should have done on their farms. It was a desperate situation and many farmers decided that unless something was done to solve the problem of transportation they might as well quit farming and leave the country.

Year after year we had appealed to the provincial government to build a bridge south of Cluny only to be told it was out of the question when we were shortly to have a railroad. Next we went after the railroad officials and a little over a year ago a delegation of 20 Queenstown farmers went to Calgary and had a conference with Grant Hall, general manager of the C.P.R. While Mr. Hall did not make us any promise we felt that our little talk did not injure our cause any. In fact Mr. Hall made a trip through Queenstown last summer to look over the ground and was it not for the fact that steel rails cannot be obtained for any new extensions while the war lasts I think the road would have been built next summer.

During the past two years, the Queenstown farmers have camped on the trail of the Hon. Chas. Mitchell, member of the Bow Valley riding and provincial treasurer, and it has been put up to him that unless we got either a railroad or a bridge his chances for re-election from this riding would be nil.

This has spurred him on and he has done his best to get the C.P.R. to build that Lomond extension and when he found that, owing to the scarcity of rails, it could not be built he decided that we should have the bridge.

Well, we are thankful for the bridge just the same. I have always maintained that even if a railroad ran through Queenstown, a bridge south of Cluny would be a

great boon to us. We all know that the branch lines very often get congested in the fall. Lack of cars and often a grade lower for our grain than at points on the main line is the history of the branch lines. At such times it will be a good thing for the Queenstown farmers to have an outlet to the main line and in fact when the south end of the reserve is sold and settled up it will be about as close to Cluny as to any point on the new road. So all hail to the bridge.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Namaka Notes in Brief

The blizzard on Friday afternoon and night effectively upset the arrangements for the Red Cross dance. If all the boys, who were going to the dance, will chip in with the dollar the Red Cross society will be no loser. H. McEwan starts off with \$5.

A most enjoyable surprise party took place on Wednesday, the 14th. A goodly party of the Namaka Methodists headed by their minister, Mr. J. Berry, visited Mr. and Mrs. James McBean. Mr. Berry in a very neat speech explained the reason of their visit was to wish every happiness to Mr. and Mrs. McBean in starting their married life together. He then called on Mrs. Watson to present the silver tea service subscribed for by the Methodists as a token of appreciation of their work in connection with the Methodist services. Mrs. McBean has been organist for several years and James has also been an active worker. The evening passed all too quickly with music and amusing speeches.

Craigantler Locals

Mrs. N. Hughes received word that her sister, Mrs. Thomas of Langdon, was sick, and left to attend her.

Sorry to have a mis-print last issue. It should have read N. Hughes got his shoulder blade b

Pete. Beck, the enterprising manager of the —D ranch, arrived home without his bride. It was said that Pete was to be the best man at a wedding and a bridegroom as well, but it didn't come off.

Miss Hughes' party was a great success.

Geo. Green had an accident last week that if had not been attended to in time might have had serious results. Geo. lacerated his left hand to the bone across the palm with barbed wire. He is progressing satisfactorily.

The Craigantler chemist now lives on French jam.

Three hours after the CALL was in the post office last week Roy Gobel was in possession of his auto chain, for which he had hunted diligently from the previous Sunday. The CALL for results. This little ad. turned the trick:

FOUND—Auto chain on trail near Susie's slough on Feb 12. Owner can have same by calling at Police barracks or Call office and paying for this ad. 48ct

Patriotic Dance Friday, February 23

Tomorrow evening—Friday—the Patriotic dance to be given in the Gleichen Opera House promises to be a grand success in every respect as already the tickets are selling well and so it should be for so good a cause. The entire expense is to be borne by individuals who have most generously volunteered to pay them so that every dollar paid as admission goes direct to the Patriotic Fund. Thus no one can refuse to assist the soldiers dependents and at the same time enjoy themselves. For those who do not dance the stage will be fitted up as a lounge room where they may pass the time pleasantly with card games. No effort will be spared to make this the social event of the season, and that the music will be all that can be desired it is only necessary to say Mrs. Trainor's orchestra will be present and supply it. All are welcome.

Criticises Location of The New Bridge

Editor CALL:—

In your issue of Feb. 15th, I noticed that the Hon. C. W. Mitchell has promised to put a bridge over the river, for the benefit of the Queenstown district, and by so doing will divert all the trade from that section of the country to Cluny.

I am glad to learn that this long-felt want has been promised, but as soon as I read this, I at once came to the conclusion that an election is in sight, and it may only be an election promise. But the question is why should not this bridge when built, be built across the river at the ferry route where our town will continue to enjoy the trade from our good farmers in Queenstown district?

With this trade cut off from Gleichen it will be a great loss. What is our local member, Mr. McArthur, doing for us? He seems to be a dead one, who has seen or heard from him since the provincial election four years ago? Is he alive or is he dead? If alive, why is he not protecting our interests? Now is the time we want him. That bridge must be built and must be built so as not to direct the trade from Gleichen to Cluny and it is the duty of our member to see that the bridge is built, and built where we want it, and if this is not done I for one will hold him responsible, and do all in my power to elect someone who will protect our interests. That trade belongs to Gleichen and we are not going to lose through any influence of the Hon. C. W. Mitchell.

Yours truly,

A RATEPAYER.

A. Millikowsky's auction sale has been postponed to Tuesday, March 6th, when T. H. Beach will offer all his live stock, farm implements, household effects for sale. Read his ad.

J. O. Bogstie says he is convinced CALL ads pay as many have spoken to him of his in last issue, the first being our ex-mayor, Dr. Rose. See what he says this week.

The R.N.W.M.P. are very anxious to obtain recruits. Anyone anxious to join this unit can obtain particulars by calling at the Gleichen Barracks.

A car of Jonathan, Wagners, Ben Davis and Wynesap apples are now every day specials at the Busy Store. Prices \$1 and \$1.25 per case.

FACILITATES SENDING CASH TO FRONT

Bank of Commerce has Supply of Bank of France Notes

Through the enterprise of the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce the sending of money to soldiers at the front has been greatly facilitated. The bank has secured a supply of Bank of France five franc notes which is selling at the rate of five francs for 95 cents.

These notes are actual cash and are consequently accepted at face value anywhere in France, which is a great advantage over postal money orders and other vouchers, the cashing of which in France entails formality.

Those having relatives or friends at the front will find this means of sending money very convenient, and will doubtless take full advantage of it instead of utilizing more cumbersome methods.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay returned Saturday from Winnipeg. On the return trip here a blizzard set in so dense that they saw little of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Of this Mr. Ramsay tells a good story. As the train crossed into Alberta the sun shone bright and a fellow traveller rose from his seat and with a most courteous bow said in a loud voice: "Take off your hats to golden Alberta."

The next meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Wednesday, March 7th, at the home of Mrs. Christian Bartsch. The subject will be "Birds of Alberta" and the opening song "When the Swallows Homeward Fly". Roll Call, name of some prairie bird. Papers will be read by Miss Aylott and Mrs. W. Dexter MacKay on "Song Birds" and "Edible Birds". Miss Tudhope.

Deep sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Stumpf and family of Queenstown in their grief over the sudden death of their twelve-year-old son, Henry, last Saturday. It seems the little fellow was recovering from a very light attack of pneumonia and had a relapse, but was not thought seriously ill by any means. That night he asked his father to lie down beside him on his bed, which request was conformed with. In a short time the lad went to sleep and after a time his father looked at him again to find he was dead.

The dance in aid of the Skating Rink Co. proved both enjoyable and financially successful.

An Amateur Patriotic Comedy to be Staged

"Captain Racket", a comedy in three acts by Charles Townsend, was written and produced in 1893, with the author in the title role. The play made an immediate hit and its popularity is greater today than ever. It is one of Townsend's most popular productions, as it is certainly one of the best. It is full of action from start to finish.

The Gleichen Patriotic Amateur Dramatic Society are now rehearsing and will present this play in the Gleichen Opera House about the middle of March. Posters announcing the date, with full casts will be issued shortly. The entire proceeds will be in aid of the Gleichen Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Feb. 23—W. Hayes auction sale.

Feb. 23—Patriotic dance.

Feb. 28—O. S. Arrison auction.

March 1—N. N. Haye's auction sale.

March 6—A. Millikowsky auction sale.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Every Monday—Oldfellows.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

Mutt and Jeff are coming to the Gleichen Opera House shortly.

Send all your job printing to the CALL. It will pay you.

The price of paper and ink continues to advance in price, and in order to meet it all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Gleichen.

Take notice that a Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary has appointed the 11th day of April, 1917, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Gleichen.

Dated the 5th day of Feby., 1917. PETER MACLEAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Gleichen.

WANTED—Lady clerk in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Gleichen, during duration of war. Apply by letter at once. 49ct

WANTED—Woman to do general housework and also girl to assist. Apply Matthews & Kidney. 49ct

FOR SALE—By Gleichen Red Cross 100 bushels Banner seed oats, raised by N. W. McMillan. Apply to P. McLean.

FOR SALE—Ford touring car 1916 model, perfect condition, not a scratch on it. Stewart speedometer, gas saver and cut out for \$450. Apply Gaudaur's Jewelry Store. 48ct

PAY When You Graduate
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

The Cash Store

FLOUR SPECIAL

No. 1 Ogilvie's Royal Household \$4.40

No. 1 D. and K. \$4.25

Dissolution of Partnership Notice

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. L. McCrimmon and R. W. White, carrying on business as merchant tailors at Gleichen, under the firm name of McCrimmon & White, has by mutual consent been dissolved. And that R. W. White is now the sole proprietor of the said business, and asks for a continuation of the patronage of their customers.

R. W. WHITE,
Merchant Tailor, Gleichen

Auction Sale

Of horses and farm implements, the property of Mr. O. S. Arrison, who lives 12 miles south of Gleichen, Sec. 30, 20, 23 on

POSTPONED TO Wednesday, Feb. 28

TERMS:—All sums of \$30 and under cash. Ten months time given on over \$30 on approved lien joint notes, bearing 8 per cent interest. 6 per off for cash on sums over \$30.

Sale commences at 11 a.m. sharp. Lunch served

A. R. TUDHOPE

AUCTIONEER

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK STAN, PROPRIETOR
Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderful High Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Cheque

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917

Navy Needs Recruits

The first naval reserve was entirely absorbed at the outbreak of the war. While a second reserve was being established conscription came into force in England and the admiralty, deferring to the war office, has not participated in nor profited by this system of enrolment.

During all this time new craft has been built at unprecedented speed. While seamen of experience are required in many branches of naval service, recruits with little or no previous sea training can be placed in these larger ships, where, side by side with seasoned comrades, knowledge of life and fighting routine on a battleship can be acquired by the intelligent and keen recruit in less time than a landman would deem possible.

The life of a sailor on a dreadnought, destroyer or cruiser is not a hard one, and Canadians should welcome this the first opportunity to identify themselves directly with this branch of the service of the Empire. It is in the very nature of things that Canadians should be found in the army during the present struggle.

This is the first time that the Royal Navy has ever appealed for support outside of England. New Zealand and Australia must own their own navies, although Australia has also sent eight hundred recruits to the Royal Navy.

The work of the navy is neither as arduous nor as hazardous as that of the army. The Royal Navy affords the ideal opportunity for the younger men to serve the Empire when the navy needs men not only for the prosecution of the war in home waters but for the continued protection of Canadian troops and Canadian products on the open sea.

The British admiralty has asked for five thousand men to be raised and maintained at Canada's expense. The pay and allowances are the same as for C. E. F. Of this number two thousand are needed by the first of the year. Alberta's quota of this rush number has been placed at one hundred and twenty.

This establishment is styled the Overseas Division of the Royal Navy Canadian Volunteer Reserve. Candidates must be of good character and good physique, natural born British subjects, at least 5 feet 3 inches in height and 33 inches in chest, between 18 and 30 years old for seamen, or over 30 and up to 38 if those above 30 declare their willingness to act as stokers if so assigned.

Pay, \$1.10 per day minimum; separation allowance, \$30 monthly, and participation in the Patriotic Fund when necessary. Stokers 10 cents per day extra.

Mr. M. R. Jennings, chairman of the Alberta Naval Recruiting Committee, writes the CALL from Edmonton that Alberta has done well comparatively, and asks those concerned to write him for medical certificate forms and when filled satisfactorily transportation will be issued the applicant from his home to Edmonton for inspection by the recruiting officer. If business necessitates the applicant's return home to close his affairs, leave will be granted and transportation provided. On his return from leave he will be sent immediately to Halifax, thence overseas by the first transport, and after three or four weeks at Portsmouth, Plymouth or Chatham Naval Depot will be assigned to one of the ships in the Grand Fleet.

A. MILIKOWSKY

1 Mile North of Lake MacGregor, School House, N. W. Quarter Section 34-18-22

AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from A. Milikowsky I will offer for sale at Public Auction without reserve all his

Farm Implements,
Household Goods,
Live Stock, Etc., on

Tuesday, March 6th, 1917

Terms CASH.—No Reserve.—Sale at 11 A.M.—Lunch served at noon

T. H. BEACH, Auctioneer

We Handle Your Grain on Consignment

or give you track quotations and secure for you the highest possible market prices.

CO-OPERATION

is the key-note of this company which is organized, owned and controlled entirely by farmers. The remarkable growth of this company is proof positive of the service it is rendering farmers throughout the West and of the splendid results it is obtaining.

Information given by letter, wire or telephone regarding market prices and conditions or see our Agent at our nearest elevator.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-540 Loughheed Building - - Calgary
When in Calgary visit our Office.

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

POSTS POSTS

Split and round cedar

Now is the time to be hauling out your next summer requirements before you start your spring work.

Our stock of building material for spring work is complete. Let us quote you on your new buildings.

Give us a Trial

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.
Revelstoke Sawmill
Co., Limited.

A. JENSEN, of STANDARD
is offering his excellent business of

Livery and Transfer For Sale

as he is taking up the
Ford Auto business entirely.

An excellent business is now being done and possession can be had immediately. Apply to

A. JENSEN, STANDARD

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE
FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 15th, 1916.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in some good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which means good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50

per acre, with 30 years to pay and the priv-

ilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements

(6% interest); no principle after first pay-

ment until end of fourth year, reduced in-

terest if settlement conditions are complied

and no water rental for first year. Contract

can be paid off before maturity if desired.



The 1917 Ford Touring Car \$495.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ont.

If your plans for 1917 include an automobile for your home or for your business, the Ford Touring Car at \$495 is the best investment you can make.

It gives you everything you can ask of a motor car in the way of service; it is yours for less than five hundred dollars and it exalts but little from you for running expenses after you buy it.

By all means, see our models demonstrated and give us your order early—

W. E. McKIE, Manager,
GLEICHEN - - - ALTA.

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

GREAT BRITAIN HAS PROFITED BY THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST

NOW APPLYING LESSONS LEARNED FROM FAILURES

The Growth of the Fighting Machine Constituted by the Army
Has Been Little Short of Marvellous, and All Resources of
The Empire Have Been Mobilized for Supreme Effort

Ed. L. Keen correspondent of the United Press in London, reviews the year 1916 as follows:

John Bull spent a goodly portion of 1916 applying the lessons he learned the previous year. From the Danubian to Mesopotamia, from Neuve Chapelle to Loos, from Soana to Athens, he blundered along, but, as subsequent history has demonstrated, at the time acquiring merit. Out of every strategic attack, every uninitiated expectation, both military and political, he managed to learn something, and the lessons stuck.

First of all the lessons of centralized power in the direction of war, of internal government, or domestic economy and of efficiency, thoroughly learned, led him to put David Lloyd George into a practical dictatorship over all those branches of British activity.

The Asquith Cabinet fell because British public opinion, almost soundly aligned behind "the little fishman," demanded supreme efficiency in the land's fight for life. It was characteristic of Mr. Lloyd George, the breaker of precedent, that he would sweep away nearly all the old ministerial machinery and substitute for the loosely-knit, slow-moving, over-cautious Cabinet, a small, compact war council of five members — and take this step with the eager acquiescence of John Bull. And John Bull, who usually has to be driven, and who generally hates new-fangled things, showed the transformation in his character which the war has wrought by standing behind Mr. Lloyd George.

By reason of his early unsuccessful adventures in the Near East, he gathered invaluable knowledge in the matter of organization and equipment which he has this year applied in other quarters. As a result of the failure of his troops in the West in the spring and autumn of 1915, to attain their desired objective, he made certain changes in personnel, vastly improved his organization behind the lines, and above all learned that the only way seriously to dent the German front was with a preponderating supply of shot and shell. He lost his head in the latter cause, but the experience he acquired in that process enabled him to gather in Rumania. Just now, by the fortune of war, Rumania appears to be a doubtful military asset, if not a liability; but at the time unquestionably the enlistment of this country with the allies was a diplomatic stroke of first importance.

Early in 1916 he adopted conscription. Had it been introduced a year before, the war might have been over today. Englishmen have responded in unprecedented fashion to their King and country's call under the voluntary system, but it was only the certainty of ultimate conscription that finally brought the enrollment up to five million men. The holding of this huge lump of human raw material into an efficient military machine has been a gigantic task, but its proper equipment has been a greater.

Little less than miraculous has been the development of the munitions industry in this country during the last year. From the start, Britain has been the treasury of the allies; now it is the paymaster of their army. When Mr. Lloyd George began turning England's factories into arsenals, these Germans were manufacturing and shooting about ten shells to the allies' one. There was a time when on certain sections of the battle line British gunners were limited to four rounds per day. Upon America and Japan Britain was depending for the most part of its supplies of machine guns, heavy artillery and high explosives. Now these conditions are all reversed. More than 4,000 private firms in England, 95 per cent. of whom before the war had never produced a gun, a shell or a cartridge, now are turning out munitions of one sort or another.

Just after the Munitions Act was passed, Mr. Lloyd George startled the country by announcing that eleven new government arsenals had been provided for. Today there are more than ninety, most of them producing big guns, howitzers or high explosives. The weekly output of shell cartridges is now greater by millions than England's entire annual output before the war. A new type of machine-gun is being turned out by the hundred every week in one factory built in the last year. The general output of heavy artillery has increased by several hundred per cent. The total number of war workers has increased to nearly four million, of whom half a million are women.

Practically the whole of England's vast industrial resources, except those necessary for the supply of the civil population, have been mobilized for war purposes. Every factory in the land, if called upon, is required to devote at least part of its activities to turning out war material. The proportion of munitions now furnished by America and Japan has become almost negligible.

Moreover, England is not merely supplying her own big armies. She has had to help out Russia, France and Italy, especially the first-named. It has been largely due to English guns and English shells that the Russians have been able to put the Germans on the defensive. Large quantities of English munitions were sent also to Rumania, and the Serbian army would doubtless still be fighting for Monastir had it not been thoroughly re-equipped by Great Britain.

Giving all due credit to the allied

strategy in general and to Gen. Haig's military genius in particular, as well as to the admitted improvement of Tommy as a fighting proposition, and the present superiority of the British air service, there is, after all, only one answer for the recent successes along the Somme and the Ancre—munitions. The lessons of Ypres, Neuve Chapelle and Loos have been well learned.

More Men Are Needed

The London Times' Military Writer Issues a Warning

The London Times' military correspondent maintains that the prolongation of the war, "as the result of the foredoomed failure of the peace move," throws on all the Allies the duty of making greater efforts in order to deserve victory. He says that Germany did not wait for a reply to her peace offer, but initiated measures a month ago to expand her supply of men and munitions. "We ought to see," the correspondent writes, "clearly enough now that our efforts on land, and especially on the western front have not been adequate to secure a decision or even to deserve it."

Referring to the imputation "with a tendency to exaggerate" that the British have 2,000,000 men in France and the French 3,000,000, he says:

"Statements of this nature serve rather to obscure the issues than to illuminate them. It ought to be known and admitted that the aggregate national strengths do not express the real value of fighting armies. We all ought to count in bayonets and guns in order to ascertain our chances of victory, and when we count in this manner, the figures dwindle to quite a different total."

"The truth of the situation in the west is that Germany has 128 divisions opposed to us and that the number of French, British and Belgian divisions is not yet such as to promise a decision in an offensive war. "The offensive devolves upon us in order that we may evict the enemy from the territories of our Allies and such an offensive, against modern means of defense, depends on a great superiority in strength, particularly in heavy guns, infantry and all other modern machinery. Before the war we supposed a two or even three to one superiority not too great for the attacker, and I must repeat again that we have nothing like this superiority and that victory depends on obtaining it. It is always possible for the Germans to place in the west the floating balance of strategic reserves which they used against Rumania, and if in 1917 we only employ against the enemy a slight superiority of force nothing better than a slight success can reasonably be anticipated."

The writer declares that there is a crying need for more men, and that there has been a great remissness in the creation of new divisions along the lines of Kitchener's original conception.

He refers to the military plan published in the Times in 1914, which he says, Lord Kitchener himself revised and declared would insure Britain of being able to continue the war when the other powers were exhausted. According to the correspondent, this plan was gradually lapsed, for many reasons, chiefly the recruiting muddle in the autumn of 1915, which, he says, even now is far from cleared up.

"We need another sixty divisions in the west," he concludes. "The necessary men exist and there is every probability that their appearance in the field will decide the war."

Dream Came True

Young Lady in a Dream Saw Her Fiance Wounded

One of the most vivid stories of warning by dreams is told by a young lady who dreamed that she saw her fiance in the trenches preparing for battle. In her dream the young lady saw him, with many others, in the trench of the British trenches, cross No Man's Land, and enter the enemy's lines. Her dream became confused for a moment, and then quite plainly she saw him climb up to the parapet of the German trench and fall forward wounded. A big man came up, took the wounded man on his shoulder, and carried him back to the British lines. The young lady awoke feeling very alarmed, and the next day wrote to her fiance for news. A few days afterwards she received a letter from him, in hospital, stating that on the night of her dream, about midnight, he was one of a raiding party, composed of English and New Zealanders, and was wounded while standing on the top of the German trench. A big Maori carried him back to the British lines, exactly as the young lady had pictured in her dream.

"My daughter has obtained a position in a lawyer's office. She starts on the first."

"And in the meantime is she doing anything to fit herself for the work?"

"Yes she is reading 'Bertha', the Beautiful Blond Stenographer."

She: Do you think it will be all right for us after we are married to settle a couple of squares away from my family?

He: I was going to say a couple of states.—Dallas News.

Edith Cavell Statue

Erecting Statue to the Memory of the Martyr Nurse

The Edith Cavell statue, which is nearing completion, will be dedicated in London in a few weeks. An article sanctioned by the British press bureau says that the statue will be erected on an island site at the junction of Charing Cross Road and St. Martin's Lane, within sight of Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square. Sir George Frampton, the academician, who has been engaged on the memorial for many months, is giving his work as a contribution to the fund. Describing the statue, the article says:

"In many ways it will be unique among London monuments. The dominating note is extreme simplicity, as befits the subject. Nurse Cavell stands raised about ten feet above the ground, the figure very slightly turned, but looking full face outward. So she may have looked at the last, when confronting her executioners—perhaps we do not know now the whole story of those tragic moments. The face is dignified, strong, and kindly; the entire figure, with the nurse's bonnet and the tied strings, and the cape falling in long folds to the feet, which the sculptor has treated with impressive effect, calls to mind at the first glance her noble devotion to the profession in which her life was spent."

"Nothing here in carved stone or lettering will suggest feelings of hatred or revenge toward those by whom that life was taken. There will be the simple words 'Nurse Cavell,' and perhaps a quotation from her last utterance—that is all. But above the figure, on the pedestal before which it stands, will be deep cut 'Midnight, October 12, 1915.' That one word—'Midnight'—calls up the whole scene and shall suffice."

The complete memorial, the main structure of which forms a background to the figure of the martyr nurse, will be nearly forty feet in height. It is large in design; the site calls for such treatment. There are few sites its equal in London. The observer who approaches from the foot of Trafalgar Square has on his right, on the sharply rising ground, Gibbs' famous portico and steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and on the left the massive buildings of the National Gallery. Between the two Nurse Cavell's monument will stand out, built up of Aberdeen granite, all silvery grey, save only the white statue in marble. It may seem an obelisk before the true outline is caught—an obelisk surmounted by a seated figure, which at the great height will have a background of the sky. The figure, heavily draped, is that of Humanity, with a little child borne on the knee—the mother spirit. Memorial wreaths are at the corners of the raised plinth, joined with ribbons, the whole being cut out of granite.

"These are the leading features of the design, but there is another. As the spectator looks up it is seen that the architectural arrangement, in which the seated figure takes the central place forms the Geneva Cross—the symbol of the nursing profession. The side panels are plain, but at the back is a majestic British lion trampling on a serpent and carved in relief out of the hard granite. The Scales of Justice appear in a corner of the relief. Three low steps make the approach to the memorial."

Rust Epidemic Made

Scarcity of Seed Grain

Farmers Warned to Be Careful This Year in Their Sowing

In order to assure a heavy grain harvest for Canada in 1917, the Dominion Experimental Farms recommends that farmers exercise special care in the selection of the right kind of seed grain for sowing the spring wheat crop.

It is expected that the grain rust epidemic of the past season in the West will be causing grave concern to many farmers as to where to turn to obtain superior seed.

Grain from a crop damaged by rust is frequently of poor quality, and not fit for use as seed, unless special precautions are taken. This is not because there is much danger that this seed will produce a rusted crop, but because the grain is shriveled and immature; such seed is known to yield poor and feeble crops.

The safest seed to use is the best grade procurable from rust-free crops, providing, of course, that the germination is normal. The use of this class of seed may not, however, be universally possible, since frost and hail caused considerable damage, where rust was not prevalent in the West, and very little seed remains over from the harvest of 1915.

Thus, perforce, Western farmers at least will have to sow much of the grain damaged by rust. Where such grain must be used, it should be carefully and thoroughly fanned and screened, until only the heaviest kernels remain. The use of seed prepared in this way is known to ensure a more promising yield than the indiscriminate use of unscreened grain. Experiments have shown that where heavy seeds are used, gains to the extent of five bushels an acre may result.

Farmers should take these precautions to enable them to make up for the considerable losses of the past season. Early sowing, the use of early maturing varieties, and sowing rather more per acre, these are well-known precautions to be taken against damage from rust.

More Cattle Enter Canada

The total number of cattle entering Canada from the United States through the port of the North Portal during the year 1916 was approximately five times as many as came through the same port during 1915. From present indications based upon inquiries reaching veterinary and customs departments, the year 1917 will equal, if not surpass, the record years of 1911-12.

British Spy's Feat

In Island Fortress

Heligoland's Secrets Not So Cleverly Kept—Thrilling Is Story of Narrow Escape

Heligoland was British in 1890. It was just a lump of waste rock of no particular use to anybody, except seagulls and fishermen. Today that rock is the most strongly fortified place in the world. The island covers about 130 acres; it is a mile long, and stands 200 feet above the level of the sea. In the southeast corner there are the town and harbor, with some of the finest sands in Europe. Anybody could go to the town, and tourists were welcomed there; but nobody was allowed to wander over the island. Everywhere there were "Verboten" notices and sentries with rifles to make sure that everybody understood that "verboten" meant "forbidden."

As a secret service agent, I was only interested in that part of the island which was walled off by the notice boards. So I changed my name to Franz Gachmann, sent my East German passport to the Kaiser's famous armament factory. Then after much careful maneuvering I managed to get myself sent, along with a hundred other workmen, to set some heavy guns in position on the island.

But we were not allowed to see much. We did not even know in what part of the island we were working. We were under the closest supervision. Sentries guarded us night and day, like convicts. We were never allowed to go down to the town. All night I was working from the gallery in which I was working was that the Germans have literally hacked out of the solid rock the strongest fortress the world has ever seen.

But I wanted to learn far more than that. It was useless to think of slipping off at night and making a few observations. The sentries were far too watchful, and they had a habit of counting the workmen at odd times. So I had to evolve a rather elaborate plan. One day I slipped down and twisted my ankle so badly that I could not walk. They carried me off to the hospital. Luckily I was some distance, and, by keeping my eyes open, I managed to learn quite a lot about the galleries and to note the position of several guns and a magazine.

As soon as I was in the hospital I spent half an hour going over in my mind everything that I had seen. It was not long before I had everything fixed as to the points of the compass. Luckily the night was clear, so suddenly I felt exceedingly faint, and asked to be taken to the window. A glance at the stars was quite sufficient to give me my bearings.

Having only an alleged sprained ankle, I was rather neglected by the doctors and nurses. So much so, in fact, that I managed to slip away. I was now carrying my life in my hands. At any moment I might be seen by a sentry. My absence was sure to be noticed at the hospital. And I had to make as many observations as possible. Within half an hour I had found the weak spot in the defences which was being strengthened with heavy armor plate. There was a bomb store, but I did not go in, as I had no idea as to the points of the compass. I ducked and ran. In a few minutes there was a regular hubbub; but I managed to reach the town, where I had confederates. And so it happened that the next day Mr. Charles T. Held, an American citizen, returned to Hamburg after his visit to Heligoland. With him were his wife and daughters. He had his passport, his hotel bill duly receipted, and everything else in perfect order. But in the heel of Sadié Held's shoe there was a rough chart containing a lot of very useful information about Heligoland.

Anybody Can Fly Now

Orville Wright's Stabilizer Makes Airplanes Perfectly Safe

Riding in an airplane, where one has nothing to do except steer the craft, is the latest thing in travelling by air. In short, the airplane has been made "fool proof." The flying machine of the very near future will be as safe as the motor car. This is the information contained in an announcement made by Orville Wright, the "air king."

The factor that will make flying safe is a new stabilizer, the invention of which Wright has announced. The invention, it is said, will make air travelling absolutely free from all danger of falling.

Orville Wright, who, with his brother Wilbur, now dead, built the first heavier than air machine fifteen years ago, has convinced himself that the new stabilizer is perfect after a series of tests and is preparing to apply for patents. Pending the issuance of the protection he will not explain the details of his invention.

It was learned, however, that the contrivance consists of an arrangement of electrical batteries, connected with a pendulum which swings in a liquid "bath," and a minor propeller located directly over the pilot's head. The action of the propeller responding to the automatically operating stabilizer, serves to balance the machine. Through the same effect, the machine is "banked," that is, tilted to the proper angle when making curves. It can be stated further that the principle of the gyroscopic, which had marked similar inventions, is discarded.

"I can say that the new stabilizer more than meets my expectation," said Wright in an interview. "Its operation leaves nothing for the aviator to do but steer the machine. In my trials all I had to do was to steer. The stabilizer gave me a perfect balance, did all the 'banking' on the curves, and righted the machine at every dip."

Daily flights were made by Wright for two weeks on the aviation field near Dayton. It was the first time the inventor has been in the air for three years.

Break for Freedom

How the Plan of Two Interned German Officers Nearly Succeeded

An ingenious method of escape was employed by two German officers who escaped from a detention camp, but were subsequently arrested and brought back. It appears that the camp waste paper is collected at intervals and wheeled in barrows to a store shed outside the grounds. The officers conceived the idea of being taken to the shed as waste paper and consequently hid themselves underneath it. By using a twig of elder, and from which the with had been abstracted, they managed to get sufficient air in their hiding-place. When the orderlies came to wheel out the waste paper, so natural did the bundles look that the suspicions of the armed guard in charge were not aroused. After they had been tumbled into the store shed the door was locked by the guard. As soon as all was quiet again, the officers managed to free themselves from their respective bundles, forced the lock of the door, and thus secured their freedom.

A Plot That Will Fail

Pan-German Scheme of Expansion in the East Will Be Frustrated By the Allies

Germany centred her attention in the early days of the war on her swift invasion of Belgium and France. Balked of her purpose, she now covets a permanent foothold beyond her old eastern boundaries. She is willing to have the world regard the war as a drawn game, because she knows that by trading her western gains for new influence on the eastern front her Pan-German scheme of dominion over the vast territories between the North Sea and the Persian Gulf will be enormously strengthened.

It is a shrewd plot, but it will fail. The Entente nations are pledged to a very different programme. They have solemnly promised Constantinople to Russia, and they intend that Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro shall be set free. Their determination is unalterable; they will not end the struggle until the menace of Prussian militarism, both East and West, has been destroyed.—Providence Journal.

Famous British Regiments And Their History

The West Yorks, South Lancshires and the Welsh Regiment

The West Yorkshires also served as Marines on board the Channel Fleet under Admiral Dabry when reinforcements were thrown into Gibraltar during the great siege of that place. It is curious to find this regiment was first recruited in Kent, then became known as "Colonel Fitzcomb's Regiment"; next the Bedfordshires, during which they formed part of the brigade known as General Fox's "Fighting Brigade"; in 1899 they changed from Bedfordshires to Buckinghamshires; and not till 1891 was the present title of the West Yorkshires bestowed. Another old title of this regiment is that of "Calvert's Entire." It may be recalled that their regimental quickstep is "Ca Ira," which dates from the battle of Farnham, 1793, when the band rallied the sh sh k n regiment by playing this revolutionary air, and with such effect that the men again charged and thoroughly thrashed the enemy.

The South Lancshires, known as the X-Lers (or "Excellents") and "The Fighting Fortieth," because they are the old 40th Foot, rejoice in the distinction of having been the first foot regiment added to the army after the accession of the House of Brunswick. The men were originally recruited in Canada, and their first colonel was the governor of Nova Scotia, while it is interesting to note that the 2nd Battalion (Ld 82nd), raised by Major-General Ligh of the Guards, had for recruiting ground Lancashire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, the men being recruited from the old 2nd Somersetshire; but when the title was changed finally in 1831, the regiment had the right to lay its regimental honors, viz., 19, than any other corps possessing colors, with the exception of the 1st Foot, which had at that time 20. Many instances have already been given in the course of a series of articles of the virtual annihilation of British regiments in old and forgotten campaigns, and of the awful losses suffered in other recent engagements; and this regiment furnishes us with a case in point. For, in 1915, the regiment lost at the actions at Miralobois, Anse de Veau, d d at the three months' defence of Jovis, a few more than 22 officers and more than 1,000 men. The survivors who were shipped back to England only totalled 1 officer and 22 men!

The Welsh Regiment affords yet another example of the sort; for when they returned to England from India in 1843, after a tour of service, they left behind no fewer than 65 officers, 1,553 N.C.O.'s and men buried in Indian soil. For example, 7 officers and 250 N.C.O.'s and men fell in the series of stubborn attacks on stockaded works in Burma during a campaign that has practically faded into oblivion now. Of course, the deaths were spread over many years, and are largely due to fever or cholera; but at an earlier period in the regiment's history we find that 17 officers and 1,500 men were buried in the West Indies in two years, viz., between 1794 and 1796! And of the flank companies of another famous regiment that went to the West Indies, only one survivor, Lieut. Reed, returned home in 1797!

Applicant: Is there an opening here for a live-wire, hustling college man? Office Boy: Naw, but there's room for a live-wire, hustling college man. If I don't get me salary raised by tomorrow night.

NO PEACE BASIS UNTIL GERMANS KNOW WHAT THE FIGHTING IS FOR

TO KEEP INTACT THE HOHENZOLLERN DYNASTY

When the German People Finally Realize They Are Not Fighting
For the Freedom of Germany, but Their Own Continued
Political Submission, a Reaction May Be Expected

If Germans wish to know why the sentiment of the allies is so inhospitable to peace, let them read their Kaiser's New Year's proclamation to his army and navy.

The Kaiser tells the German people that they have been "victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea." The campaign in Rumania is described as "our recent triumphal march." "The greatest naval battle this year was our victory in the Skagerrak," in which the German fleet retired to its base and left the British in command of the sea. "The gallant deeds of our submarines have secured for my navy glory and admiration for ever." God also in the future will be with us.

The Kaiser could hardly say more of the sea, and the German troops were in possession of London, Paris, Petrograd and Rome. That sort of rhetoric may be admirably adapted to the business of fooling all of the Germans some of the time and some of the Germans all of the time, but it is not a preliminary to peace conferences.

For dynastic reasons it is necessary to make the German people believe that they have won the war and that any peace which Germany may propose is a victorious peace; but there will be no peace on that basis. France will die first.

Assuming that there is an honest desire for peace in Germany, no progress will be made until the Kaiser and the responsible statesmen of Germany begin to talk the language of peace and stop talking the language of conquest. No nation can bring itself into victory. There must be Germans of sufficient sanity to know that the Kaiser's proclamation is a piece of imperial demagoguery; that Germany is not victorious, and that it cannot achieve only a stalemate at uncalculable sacrifices of blood and treasure. They must know that the Kaiser's boasts are a form of treason to Germany; in that they give aid and comfort to the enemy by making the allies more determined than ever to see the war through to the bitter end. Yet the Germans tolerate it, and the fact that they tolerate it is the strongest justification that the Allies can present for their refusal to enter a peace conference. Great Britain and France have not been asked to make peace with the German people, but with the Hohenzollern dynasty and with Junkertum. Such a peace can be at best only a truce.

It may flatter German pride to believe that Germany has been "victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea," but that sort of pride must be paid for, and it will be paid for. What the German people are actually fighting for is not a German victory, but a means of so placating their own vanity that they will not be tempted to revolutionize their government when the war is over. They do not know it, but they may rest assured that the Kaiser knows it, and the Chancellor knows it, and all Junkertum knows it.

The Imperial Government would immediately offer most liberal terms of peace if it could be certain that when the reaction came there would be no change in the German attitude towards the throne and the doctrine of Divine right. This is not the first time that a great people has battled desperately to insure its own political servitude and to save itself from freedom, and it may not be the last. But there can be no basis for a permanent peace until the Germans themselves begin to understand what they are really fighting for, which is not freedom for Germany, but their own continued political submission to the medieval system that plunged them in to this war.—New York World.

Increased Call For Production

Minister of Agriculture Makes Further Appeal to "the Men on the Land"

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, in the Agricultural Gazette, makes a further appeal to the farmers of Canada to increase production. His appeal, which is addressed to "the man on the land," is as follows:

"For two years and a half, war, red and ruinous, has raged through the world, and still no decision has been reached. There is reason to hope that before 1917 closes the struggle for liberty will have been won on a greatly advanced. Amid the varying phases of this titanic conflict the fact stands out more clearly than ever that agriculture is of supreme importance. Extraordinary measures are being taken by the allied countries to increase and encourage production. It is earnestly hoped that every farmer in Canada will strive to increase the food supply of the empire. A still powerful and unscrupulous enemy openly avows its intention to try and sink all ships carrying supplies to England during the coming year. In the tremendous strain yet to come a vital factor will be an ample and unflinching flow of food to England and France. No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more, and still more."

Little Benny was looking at a picture of Elijah going to heaven in a chariot of fire. Pointing to the halo about the prophet's head, Benny exclaimed: "See, mamma, he's carrying an extra tire."

Plans for the Next War

Germany Making Plans for Another War When She Is Better Prepared

A very useful commentary upon Germany's peace proposals is furnished by an article reproduced here with which appeared in December in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, a semi-official newspaper.

"We began this war a year too soon. When we have won, the German peace proposals must begin at once a reorganization upon a broader, firmer basis than ever before. Establishments that produce raw materials essential to the army must not only continue their work, but enter into it upon lines of increased energy, forming thus the economic, the kernel of economic Germany in preparing in the economic sense for the next war."

"We must carefully calculate in advance, in view of lessons learned in this war, what our country lacks in raw material or essentials of raw material, and secure immense reserves to remain unused until a day in the future. We must organize as genuine an industrial mobilization as we had a military mobilization. Every technician or semi-technician, enrolled or not in the list of mobilized, must be empowered through official credentials to take charge and direction of a given establishment upon the second day following a new declaration of war. Every establishment manufacturing for commercial purposes must be mobilized also and understand officially that upon the third day after declaration of war their entire abilities are to be devoted to serving the army upon demand."

"We must finally establish some definite commercial understanding with the nations outside Europe that will offer them advantages to be duly specified in detail whereby these nations as neutrals will find it to their direct disadvantage commercially to trade or sell munitions during war to either ourselves or our enemies. We can afford to offer such conditions ourselves. And, finally, when the next war comes, it must not be a year too soon."

Russians are Eager For News of Battle

Villagers Take Newspapers and Through the Inadequate Libraries

Interest in the world war and a desire to learn what the hosts of the "Little Father" are doing and who the allies, who are battling with them against the Teutonic armies, are, have caused a grand rush by the Russian peasants upon the popular libraries and reading rooms established several years ago by the government. Unfortunately, according to the Ruskij Wjedomosty of Moscow, these institutions are in no condition to supply the information wanted, as most of the books they contain treat of the training of dogs and similar subjects, pronounced harmless by the so-called Commission of Scholars appointed some time ago.

The libraries in Russia, which really are adapted to the enlightenment of the people, are closely watched by the police, and are closed a great part of the time. The Society for the Promotion of Popular Education of Kursk, which was dissolved by government order, alone maintained more than seventy libraries and reading rooms. It was directed by Dr. W. Dolschenko, a member of the first and second Duma.

Nevertheless the Russians are making the best of their limited opportunities, and the number of subscribers to the libraries and reading rooms still open has increased more than 60 per cent. in many parts of the country, despite the fact that so many of the peasants are at the front. A landowner in Central Russia sends in the following account of the eagerness for news shown by the people of his neighborhood: "I am now literally 'the village scribe,' as all of the educated men that were here are now at the front. Every day crowds of women come to me to have letters written to the loved ones in the field. Something that gives me particular satisfaction is the interest taken by the villagers in the newspapers. Formerly I received only one paper for our four villages. Now that is by no means enough. The peasants have taken up a collection, and they subscribe for four metropolitan newspapers for each village."

In other parts of Russia, where the people themselves fail to show much interest in the war and other world affairs, the news is being spread by the efforts of the radical educated element. The Ruskij Slovo of Moscow announces, for example, the founding of a newspaper called the Nevskiy Listok in the chief city of the Nevel district, which will be distributed free among the inhabitants of the villages in that section.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Formerly Patent Office Examiner, Estab. 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

The Coming Days of Gay Old Spring Time

Not just here yet, but the Busy Store is rushing the Season

BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS

Now piling in every day. Comprising a splendid range of the very newest novelties in the market.

Our first shipments to hand contain some beautiful nobby stuff in Dress Lengths, Waist Lengths, Etc., Voles and Shadow Stripes, Mullins and Organdies, elegant Striped Skirtings and Middy Cloths.

300 pieces English Prints on the way in some of the most catchy patterns and superior in quality. Our Cash Prices on these shall be a drawing card.

We have a surprise for our customers just here in choice Striped-Suitings bought direct and our leader this week at 12c. Get busy in these for a Spring House Dress.

Waistlets! Waistlets! Have you seen our display? Also next week we shall feature a special showing of our big shipment of Ladies Waistlets at \$1.25, equal to any \$1.75 waistlets ever offered our customers in the past.

R. G. Long & Co. of Winnipeg, manufacturers of shirts and gloves, unloaded all their shirt stock last week at Winnipeg on the Bonspiel Visiting Merchant Princesses. We were lucky, and when our shirt shipments arrive for next week's business there will be something doing in Gleichen. This is no hot air. These will be NEW GOODS also.

3 Cars of Robin Hood Flour bought sometime ago is now retailing at \$4.50. That's a Busy Store protection for our customers.

Get our Cash Prices on Groceries. Every man in our establishment has his list of Cash Prices, quoting them to every cash customer. Goods charged over 30 days are charged at our credit prices.

P.S.—Floor Oilcloths to hand.

J. A. RAMSAY

"The Busy Store"

Where the People Trade

Crown Lumber Coy.

Even if you need but a shelf phone the CROWN.

Every order large or small receives our prompt attention. Phones 11 & 36.

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT, GLEICHEN.

PROSPECT FARM

I am instructed by F. W. Crandall, owner of "Prospect Farm", three miles northwest of Gleichen, that his interests are such he is not able to give proper attention to this farm, and has placed it in my hands for a short time to dispose of.

This is one of the best farms in this district, and being so near in should make a fine home. There is a Spring on the place, and all usual improvements.

Call on me at once for terms and conditions.

Thos. Henderson, Gleichen.

J. O. BOGSTIE

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Automobiles, Harness, Etc.

My spring stock is now complete with everything needed by the Farmer. Inspection will convince you the prices are right and the material the very best manufactured.

Automobiles

We are agents for the McLaughlin. The best car for the money in Canada.

Our garage, in the basement of the Griesbach Block, is the most up-to-date in Alberta. We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice. Acetylene welding a specialty.

Kentucky Drills

Just received a carload of Light Draft Kentucky Drills—with detachable shoe head. Be sure to see these before buying.

Acetylene Welding

Bring us all your old broken castings and we will make them as good as new, no matter how large or small. An expert is now on the job, who will save you time and money. No need now to send away and wait days and weeks for any of your repairs.

Harness

We bought a large stock last July before the price advanced and are in a position to give our customers this advantage in harness. Look over our stock if you want to save money.

Chatham, Winner and New-Spring Fanning Mills.
Primrose Separator, the best on the market.
Standard Sewing Machine.
Weber and Flat Wagons
Grey Campbell Buggies. Scoles. Kitchen Cabinets.
Titan and Knap Gasoline Engines and Tractors
International Harvesting Company full line of repairs
Advance Rumely Threshing Machine Company
Drills, Packers, Harrows, Binders, Separators, Mowers

Largest Implement Stock in this District to select from

J. O. BOGSTIE,

GLEICHEN

LOCAL AND GENERAL

For results advertise in the Call.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Birtch spent last week in Calgary.

Read the ad "Hold Shorten the War" on Page 6 and think what you can do.

W. Hayes' auction ad is on page 5 this issue and he has added his new 1917 Ford car to his sale, which takes place February 23.

O. S. Arrison's auction sale has been postponed to Wednesday night, Feb. 28. Read his ad.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Calkins left last week to visit friends in Colorado and Texas and will be absent a few weeks.

Thursday night and Friday one of the worst snowstorms experienced in years passed over Alberta. No local damage is reported, but the weather has been very cold and stormy since.

Mrs. C. J. Bray has joined her husband at Travers, where he has opened a hardware store and will reside in future. They will be missed from Gleichen by hundreds of friends, who will greatly regret their departure and wish them every success wherever they may go.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week an expert will be at Matthews & Kidney's store to demonstrate the exceptional qualities of Brazil's tea and coffees. Every thing will be supplied free and the ladies are invited to call and partake of these delicious beverages by Matthews & Kidney, the exclusive agents for Brazil's high classed teas and coffees.

Monday evening over forty guests attended the Oldfollies social evening, although it was a very cold stormy night. The evening was passed most pleasantly with cards, a short musical program and an excellent lunch served. Mrs. Ringer was awarded a beautiful toilet set as the ladies first prize in the wist drive and Mr. C. Roush a pen knife as the gentleman's first prize, while Mr. Norman Riddle, proudly carried off the only other prize.

The other day we heard of a young lady who broke off her engagement to marry a man because he refused to enlist after months of trying to persuade him. She has several brothers enlisted and said while she dearly loved the man she could not marry him and when the war is over has him pointed out as an able-bodied coward. She would rather take chances on a brain cripple in a life-long partnership. A girl of this stamp is worth a man going to war for and let us hope she gets a man worthy of her.

Gleichen men will of necessity have to get a move on in this military era else one of these days the ladies will have the hold-up on them. Last Saturday evening Mrs. C. A. Millie entertained a number of ladies a patriotic wist party at her residence north of town and after the pleasant game and a dainty luncheon rifle practice was indulged in, with the result that Mrs. W. J. Young shot the most hits and added \$6 to the Red Cross treasury. Our ladies not only merge pleasure into finance in these war times, but are preparing for house defense.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 30

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.

IN GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay
C/O.

G. E. Bell
R. O. Bell &

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager



Furnish your body and make it fit to live in. We have the fine furnishings that will do the job right. Just come in and look around and your eyes will light on a necktie you will want or a nobby shirt you'd like to wear.

Hicks Trading Co.

AUCTION SALE

I have been instructed by Mr. N. N. Hayes to sell by public auction at his farm three miles north of Gleichen on

Thursday, March 1st

his entire stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and machinery and every thing that is found on a well equipped farm including household effects. Sale starts at 11 o'clock, lunch at noon. Terms cash and no reserve. Mr. Hayes is leaving Canada.

T. H. BEACH
Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE

Horses, Cattle Farm Implements

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. F. J. Wall to sell by Public Auction, the following described property on

Monday, March 5th

Sec. 20-20-21 two miles north of Arrowood P.O. Sale starts at 12 o'clock

20 head of horses

Weighing from 1000 lbs up to 1600 lbs. Ranging in age up to 10 years.

24 head of cattle

10 head of good young Durham Milch cows. Steers heifers and calves.

Implements

All kinds of farm implements. Chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. 40 bushels of potatoes. All household furniture.

Terms cash. Lunch will be served. No reserve.

Jack Thompson, Auctioneer